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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/442,150	11/18/1999	REINER KRAFT	AM9-99-0095	5474

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MCGINN & GIBB, PLLC
8321 OLD COURTHOUSE ROAD
SUITE 200
VIENNA, VA 22182-3817

EXAMINER

PARTON, KEVIN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 08/15/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/442,150

Applicant(s)

KRAFT ET AL.

Examiner

Kevin Parton

Art Unit

2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/11/2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Figure 7, reference number '50'. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Figure 9, reference number '800'. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who

has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. Claims 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176).

6. Regarding claim 10, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach a system for processing search results obtained in response to a user query, the method comprising:

- a. Examining document pointers returned by a search engine to identify a source from which documents are available (column 3, lines 10-11);
- b. Obtaining said documents from said source (figure 6). Note that the return of results is the return of searched documents.
- c. Generating a visual abstract for each of said documents (figure 3; column 3, lines 6-7), each visual abstract being formed by manipulating a corresponding source document so as to enhance visibility of at least a first portion of said source document while degrading visibility of at least a second portion of said source document (figure 4; column 3, lines 16-20). Note that the visual representation using colors and shapes constitutes a visual abstract of the page; the figure shows a title for the document. Also, in the reference, the title

is predominantly shown with all other data is shown in small text or graphical form.

- d. Formatting a stream of data such that when said data is displayed on a display screen, each visual abstract appears adjacent to a corresponding search result (figure 3). Note that the data corresponding to the result may be within or adjacent to the visual representation.

7. Regarding claim 17, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all the limitation as applied to claim 10. They further teach means wherein said manipulating is performed by filtering said source document (column 3, lines 3-20; column 8, lines 13-15).

8. Regarding claim 18, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all the limitations as applied to claim 17. They further teach means wherein filtering is performed on an image in the source document (column 3, lines 3-20; column 8, lines 13-15). Note that the reference treats all parts of a document and would filter out images.

9. Regarding claim 19, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all the limitations as applied to claim 10. They further teach means wherein the first portion of the source document corresponds to one of a title and a heading of the source document (figure 3; figure 6). Note that although only title is shown, header information would be a simple change to the layout generator.

10. Regarding claim 20, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all limitations as applied to claim 19. They further teach means wherein one of the title and the heading is enlarged as compared with said second portion of said source document (figure 3).

11. Regarding claim 21, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all the limitation as applied to claim 10. They further teach means wherein the second portion of the source document corresponds to a body of text of the source document (column 3, lines 3-20). Note that in the reference all information other than the title is compressed either textually or graphically.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 1-6, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) in view of Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) and Strahorn et al..

14. Regarding claim 1, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach a system for processing search results obtained in response to a user query, the method comprising:

- a. Providing document pointers returned by a search engine to identify a source from which documents are available (column 3, lines 10-11);
- b. Generating a visual abstracts for one of the documents (figure 3; column 3, lines 6-7). Note that the visual representation using colors and shapes constitutes a visual abstract of the page, the figure shows a title for the document..
- c. Formatting a stream of data such that when the data is displayed on a display screen regarding one of the documents, the visual abstract appears adjacent to

a corresponding search result (figure 3). Note that the data corresponding to the site may be within or adjacent to the visual representation.

Although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. Generating at least two visual abstracts for one of said documents, each of said visual abstracts being of a different size.
- b. Formatting a stream of data such that when said data is displayed on a display screen regarding said one of said documents, a smaller one of said visual abstracts appears adjacent to a corresponding search result.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) and Strathorn et al..

In an analogous art, Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) discloses a system for search and retrieval of documents with means for:

- a. Generating at least two visual abstracts for one of the documents, each of the visual abstracts being of a different size (column 7, lines 4-6). Note that all abstracts generated by the processor of the reference will be different sizes.

Given the teaching of Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of different sized abstracts for one search result. This allows viewers to look at different aspects of the document and determine its relevance without downloading and reading in its entirety.

In an analogous art, Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) disclose a system for retrieving help information regarding a currently used web page comprising means for:

- a. Formatting a stream of data such that when the data is displayed on a display screen regarding one of the documents, a smaller one of the visual abstracts appears adjacent to a corresponding search result (figure 3). Note that the reference teaches a smaller representation of the web page so that help query results can be displayed next to the miniature version.

Given the teaching of Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of a smaller abstract shown next to the search results. This allows the user to get a visual context for the words that are presented as results. It can also allow a user to ignore certain results that may appear relevant in text only.

15. Regarding claim 2, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) teach all the limitations as applied to claim 1. Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) further teach means wherein the visual abstract is generated by manipulating said document so as to enhance said visibility of at least a portion of said document while degrading visibility of at least another portion of said document (figure 4; column 3, lines 16-20). Note that in the reference, the title is predominantly shown while all other data is shown in text or in graphical form.

16. Regarding claim 3, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) teach all the limitations as applied to claim 2. Downs et al.

(USPN 6,070,176) further teach means wherein the manipulating is performed by filtering the document (column 3, lines 3-20; column 8, lines 13-15).

17. Regarding claim 4, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) teach all the limitations as applied to claim 3. Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) further teach means wherein the filtering is performed on an image in the document (column 3, lines 3-20; column 8, lines 13-15). Note that the reference treats all parts of a document and would filter out images in the results.

18. Regarding claim 5, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) (as applied to claim 1) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means comprising displaying a larger one of said visual abstracts on said display screen when requested by said user.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Strahorn et al..

In an analogous art, Strahorn et al. disclose a system for retrieving help information regarding a currently used web page comprising means for displaying a visual abstracts on the display screen when requested by said user (figure 3). Note that the small page with help topics is a visual abstract.

Given the teaching of Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of the larger abstract for presentation to the user. In the example, it allows users to more easily view and interpret the results than a small rendering.

19. Regarding claim 6, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) (as applied to claim 5) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means comprising storing data relating to the larger one of the visual abstracts.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206).

In an analogous art, Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) discloses a system for search and retrieval of documents with means comprising storing data relating to the larger one of the visual abstracts (figure 2). Note that in the reference, the abstracts must be stored in a cache or other accessible memory in order to be searched as described.

20. Regarding claim 12, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) (as applied to claim 11) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means comprising storing data relating to the larger one of the visual abstracts.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206).

In an analogous art, Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206) discloses a system for search and retrieval of documents with means comprising storing data relating to the larger one of the visual abstracts (figure 2). Note that in the reference, the abstracts must be stored in a cache or other accessible memory in order to be searched as described.

21. Claims 11, 13, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) in view of Strahorn et al..

22. Regarding claim 11, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) (as applied to claim 10) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for creating a larger visual abstract of one of said documents.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Strahorn et al..

In an analogous art, Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) disclose a system for retrieving help information regarding a currently viewed web page comprising means for creating a visual abstract of one of said documents (figure 3).

Given the teaching of Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of a larger abstract for presentation to the viewer. In the example, it allows users to more easily view and navigate throughout the document.

23. Regarding claim 13, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) (as applied to claim 11) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means for displaying a larger one of the visual abstracts on the display screen on demand.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140).

In an analogous art, Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) disclose a system for retrieving help information regarding a currently viewed web page comprising means for displaying one of

the visual abstracts on the display screen on demand (figure 3). Note that in the reference, there is only one abstract, but the purpose is the same.

Given the teaching of Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the presentation of the abstract on demand by the user. This allows the abstract to serve its purpose of delivering information as needed and not taking up valuable screen space when the user is focused on something else.

24. Regarding claims 27 and 28, although Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach all limitations (as applied to claim 22), they fail to disclose means wherein the storage of the abstract (as discussed in claim 11) includes a cache database that deletes the file after a pre-determined time.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176)

A person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of a cache database for storage of the abstracts. The abstracts over time would take up far too much space and would not be useful to the user. A cache memory by definition is easily accessible and stores for a period of time or usage.

25. Regarding claims 22, 29, and 30 Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) teach a system for searching for a document comprising:

- a. Supplying a search request (figure 7).

- b. Providing abstracts of documents on a screen display that correspond to the search request, the abstracts including a first visual abstract of each of the documents (figure 3; column 3, lines 3-20).

Although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose:

- a. The abstracts including a written summary.
- b. Creating a second visual abstract of one of the documents, wherein the second visual abstract is larger than the first visual abstract.
- c. Displaying the second visual abstract when requested by a user.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), as evidenced by Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140).

In an analogous art, Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) disclose a system for retrieving help information regarding a currently viewed web page that discloses:

- a. The abstracts including a written summary (figure 3).
- b. Displaying the second visual abstract when requested by a user (column 4, lines 25-35).

Given the teaching of Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of a second abstract for presentation. This allows for ease of use and greater access to larger amounts of information.

A person having ordinary skill in the art would also have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) by employing the use of a second larger abstract. The larger abstract is useful in that it allows details of the site to be displayed for the period of time that the user wishes.

26. Regarding claims 23, and 31, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) teach all the limitations as applied to claims 22, and 30, respectively. Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) further teach means wherein said visual abstract is created by manipulating a source document so as to enhance visibility of at least a first portion of the source document (figure 4; column 3, lines 16-20). Note that in the reference, the title is predominantly shown while all other data is in text or graphical form.

27. Regarding claim 24, Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) teach all limitations as applied to claim 23. Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176) further teach means wherein the first portion corresponds to one of a title and a heading of the document (figure 3; figure 6). Note that although only title is shown, header information would be a simple change to the layout generator.

28. Claims 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 32, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) as applied to claims 5, 13, 22, and 30, respectively above, and further in view of Barros (USPN 6,307,573).

29. Regarding claims 7, 14, 25, and 32, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) (as applied to claims 5, 13, 22, and 30, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed

invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the larger one of the visual abstracts is displayed on said display screen when a cursor is moved over said smaller one of said visual abstracts.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), as evidenced by Barros (USPN 6,307,573).

In an analogous art, Barros (USPN 6,307,573) discloses a system for query of information from a map graphic comprising means for displaying one of the visual abstracts is displayed on the display screen when a cursor is moved over the smaller one of the visual abstracts (figure 5b, element 150; figure 6d).

Given the teaching of Barros (USPN 6,307,573), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) by employing the display of the abstract when a portion of the screen is pointed to by the user. This allows the user to view information about that particular topic without cluttering the screen and without wasting network resources to retrieve the entire record.

30. Regarding claims 8 and 15, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) (as applied to claims 5 and 13, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means comprising removing the larger one of the visual abstracts from the display screen.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), as evidenced by Barros (USPN 6,307,573).

In an analogous art, Barros (USPN 6,307,573) discloses a system for query of information from a map graphic comprising removing the larger one of the visual abstracts from the display screen (figure 5b, element 150; figure 6d).

Given the teaching of Barros (USPN 6,307,573), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) by removing the displayed abstract when no longer required by the user. This allows the user to easily navigate the page without taking time to actively remove the pop-up screen.

31. Regarding claims 9, 16, 26, and 33, although the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) (as applied to claims 5, 13, 22, and 30, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, it fails to disclose means wherein the larger one of the visual abstracts is removed from the display screen when the cursor is moved away from the smaller one of the visual abstracts.

Nonetheless, these features are well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140), as evidenced by Barros (USPN 6,307,573).

In an analogous art, Barros (USPN 6,307,573) discloses a system for query of information from a map graphic comprising means wherein the larger one of the visual abstracts

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is removed from the display screen when the cursor is moved away from the smaller one of the visual abstracts (figure 5b, element 150; figure 6d).

Given the teaching of Barros (USPN 6,307,573), a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying Downs et al. (USPN 6,070,176), Sotomayor (USPN 5,842,206), and Strahorn et al. (USPN 5,933,140) by removing the pop-up abstract or result when the mouse moves away from the origin point. This is very common in the art and speeds the users access to a large number of records. It decreases required mouse clicks and avoids wasted computer resources.

Conclusion

32. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following is a list of other prior art and its applicability:

- a. Tidwell (USPN 5,963,969) – Teaches generation of abstracts from searched material.
- b. Alexander et al. (USPN 5,986,654) – Teaches web links with small graphic associated with link text adjacent.
- c. Broder et al. (USPN 6,269,362) – Teaches storage of abstracts generated through web searches
- d. Rangan et al. (USPN 6,006,265) – Teaches a system using a mouse-over to display details of a feature on the screen.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Parton whose telephone number is (703)306-0543. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

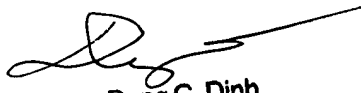
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (703)305-4792. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)746-9242 for regular communications and (703)746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Kevin Parton
Examiner
Art Unit 2153

ksp
August 12, 2002



Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner